whoever were concerned in them.

and unmanly spirit of mischief, any of the

young men should bring grief to their friends

that which brings upon them such a deserved

We do not wish to prolong remarks about

be late midnight disturbances in the streets

of which we have spoken hitherto. Yet we

save a word or two to say more—we hope the

ast-on that unpleasant topic. We have

often observed a disposition on the part of

to impute blame to the College faculty for

not effectually preventing or controlling any

disorder engaged in by those under their

charge. We know that they are always

ready and prompt to do all they can to

prevent or repress disturbances, so far as

remembered, is entirely of a moral character.

They have no civil authority whatever. In

lieving that their entire action on the subject

A citizen asks of us whether the civil au

vail in the streets, by night or day, without

an attempt to stop it. It is a rare thing for

a racket as was kept up the other night for

rupted, as it should have been by the officers

of justice, and a few of the chief disturbers

put under lock and key for the night, and

brought before a imagistrate next morning

for breaking the public peace, it would have

had a wholesome effect for the future. Years

ero when we had but two or three justices of

the sence in town, it was not thought to be

outside of the duty, or beneath the dignity of

have fifteen justices, and we too often find

the old saying, "what is everybody's busi-

n se is nobody's," verified, at least so far as

It matters not whether such a disturbance

prings from a spontaneous outburst of a

esire for fun, or from mischievous intent, it

is injurious in its effects on those engaged,

and a grievous infliction on others. The noise

alone, disquiets a great many, and deprives

disorderly transaction, disturbs the feelings of

nany to a high degree, and the sick, on both

ecounts, are most seriously distressed by it.

Painful instances of this sort occurred,

Wednesday night. That those who are en-

gaged in such disturbances do not often think

f such things is a poor excuse for them .-

We hope that whenever any such doings are

ttempted again, the magistrates and con-

of) judge of the place from what occurred

ssert from more than thirty years residence

trust, it will be hereafter.

uch duties are concerned.

ie case referred to, they did all in their

We have the best grounds for be-

persons imperfectly informed of the facts,

punishment.

From the Home Journal SONG OF THE SEWING-MACHINE.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS

I'm the Iron Needle-Woman!
Wrought of sterner stuff than clay
And, unlike the drudges human,
Nover weary night nor day;
Naver sheddies teach Never shedding tears of sorrow.

Never mourning friends untrue
Never caring for the morrow,

Poverty brings no disaster!
Merrily I glide along.
For no thankless, sordid master,
Ever seeks to do me wrong
No extortioners oppress me,
No insulting words I dread—
I've no children to distress me
With unceasing cries for bread.

Never begging work to do

I'm of hardy form and feature,

For endurance framed aright;
I'm not pale misfortune's creature
Doom'd life's battle here to fight
Mine's a song of cheerful measure,
And no under-currents flow
To destroy the throb of pleasure
Which the poor so seldom know.

In the hall I hold my station, In the hall I hold my station,
With the wealthy ones of earth,
Who sommend me to the nation
For sconomy and worth,
While unpaid the female labor,
In the attic-chamber lone,
Where the smile of friend or neighbor

My creation is a blessing To the indigent secured,

Banishing the cares distressing Which so many have endured Mine are sinews superhuman, Ribs of oak and nerves of steel— I'm the Iron Needle-Woman Born to toil and not to feel.

MISCELLANY.

ON THE DEATH OF MRS. JESSIE WILLIS. -I have been to a funeral to-day. It was in a church-1 had to pass through a garden to reach it; the warm rain was dropping gently in the shrubs and early flowers, and inside, warm tears were falling; for before the church lay a coffin, and in it was a fair young wife and mother, pale and sweet as with grief that she who they thought would close their fading eyes should fade first. In a house opposite the church, were the dead room, "Mamma has gone away."

I knew, though they did not, how day after day would pass, and these little girls who had always seen mamma come back again, after she had "gone away," would stand at the window looking this way and that, with these little bright faces, and listening for her light footstep, and my heart ached and my eyes filled as I thought, how every day as they grew older they would need her care, and feel her loss, the the more; for it is only in part that a father, even the kindest, can fill a watchful mother's place; he, whose business must be out of doors and away; how can be known how weary the little feet get wandering up and down, with no mamma's lap to climb upon; how weary the little hands,—putting down one thing and taking up another, the state of grands and the wind took him again and harried when the wind took him again and harried the wind picked him up and carried him half a mile, setting him down in a pond of water four feet deep; he it scarce knows why; how tasteful the pretty cup of milk mamma used to hold to the rosy lips; how empty parlor and nursery, How much less gentle is nurse's touch than hers; how much sooner she wearies of answering little curious questions? and getting bits of strings and toys for restless fingers to play with : how much longer seems the time now, before papa comes home to dinner and tea,poor papa-who with an iron hand crushed lown his own great sorrow, and tries and fails to speak to them in her soft winning way; and tries and fails to soothe their infant griefs, though he would die to save

them a heart pang.
All this I thought of as I looked at these two little curly-headed girls and their baby sister; and I said to myself, I do not know why God took away the young mother whose work just seemed begun, and left the aged grand parents who were waiting to go. Why he made that house desolate to go. Why he made that house desorate and silent, once so musical? Why he turned those tender lambs out from that soft, warm fold? But I am just as sure as if I were in Heaven this minute, that it was best and right; though they, and you and I, must wait till we get there to know the how and why. FANNEY FERN .-

How vicious our mercantile credit system is, and how loose the practices under it continue to be, are pretty fairly illustrated by a letter just received by a jobbing house this city, which, suppressing the names

and dates, we proceed to give:
The jobbing house in question sold last autumn some \$2,000 worth of dry goods to an Alabama firm in good standing, taking a note at six months. In due tim the note fell due and was protested; meantime the drawer, who never troubled himself even to apologize for his insolvency, came on here and bought another bill whom he was in debt for last fall's purchases. They, however, having had their note returned under protest, ascertained the fact of such new dealings, and, having commenced a suit, attached the newly-pur-chased goods for the satisfaction of their debt. This proceeding coming to the knowledge of the debtors, the leading (or literary) member of the firm expressed its indignation and loathing in these elegant

---- Alabama, March 34, '58, Messrs, ______. Gents: 1 am too proud to condecend to wright to any Sutch men any way other than in the most hash manner that a gentelman could think of as for the goods that you have of Ours you can Sel them & Go to hel & if caver you get the ballence of the note it will bee at at the end of law & as you have trobeled us then I ges that week can off Set you by be claiming the white hall the support of the property of the support of the us then I ges that wee can off Set you by by claiming damages whitch will be shour to caus delay. Suffer me to Say that I believe you to

bee a Set of theaves or any thing that may be wors as for my Self I am too mutch of a man to notice any Sutch men in any way or manner any monr if it wair knot that it would accomodate

you I would pay the note my Self and bee with Sutch men for life How many millions do you think our New York jobbers have invested in the notes of such gentlemen as the writer of the foregoing? And what would be a fair es timate of their average value

HON. WILLIAM A. DEER, LL. D., died in New York, on Sunday, from attack of angina pectoris, at the residence of his son-in-law, A. G. King, in the 78th year of his age. He was a brother of Hon. Judge Duer of the Supreme Court of New York. In 1829, he suc-ceeded Harris to the Presidency of Columbia College, which office he resigned in 1842.

POISONING CASE IN WESTERN NEW YORK .-The case of Isaac L. Wood, convicted of the murder of his brother and brother's wife at Danville, N. Y., by poison, is one of the re-markable recent crimes. He was living with markable recent crimes. He was living with his brother, who was a man of property and had liberally assisted him in his business. During Mrs. Wood's absence he administered arsenic to his brother, who died after an ill-ness of four or five days, and, on the return of Mrs. Wood the unnatural brother termin-ated her life in the same way. He then be-came guardian of his brother's children, and had control of the estate. But suspicions becam to be excited. Says the Rochester

began to be excited. Says the Rochester Union; ¹⁰ By accident, a note, purporting to have given by D. I. to I. L. Wood for \$2500 was discovered. It had been used in New York to meet an indebtedness of said Isaac L. Wood. This note was a forgery. An investigation being had, it was then also found that the account books of D. I. Wood had been large ly mutilated and changed, so as to make the said D. I. a debtor, rather than creditor of his brother Isaac L. Coincident with these discoveries, papers of arsenie were found in out-building on the premises of the late D. I. Wood, and suspicion was again rife that this family had been basely murdered, and that too, by the hand of a brother. And finally, the bodies of the dead were taken from their graves, and a careful analysis disclosed a large amount of poison in the stomach of each. Isaac L. Wood was, of course, suspectcach. Isane L. Wood was, of course, suspected. He was arrested and tried for murder in January last, when the jury disagreed, and

now his second trial has just closed, resulting The murderer is now thirty-five or thirtyeight years of age, and is small and meagre in appearance, weighing about 120 pounds. His temperament is sanguine, nervous; head small, and the forchead bow and villainous, indicating constant terror and alarm. And yet his diabolical coolness in carrying out his terrible designs upon his brother's family, may be inferred from the fact that on the morning after the death of Mrs. Wood, he actually led the devotions at the family altar'

"There is yet a terrible addenda to be made to this record of atrocity. Isaac L. Wood had a wife. After the desolations at the white flowers that lay upon the coffin-lid. Neer it was her husband, and beside him were her aged parents, bowed down with grief that she who they thought would had been so fatal elsewhere! The jury were in consultation about two hours, and were a house opposite the church, were the dead mothers babe, only a few days old, and too other little ones, just old enough to prattle unconsciously as they went from room to room, "Mamma has gone away."

quite unanimous as to the main issue upon which they were to pass. The verdiet was received by the prisoner in an agony of mind, tudicated by tears and groans, that moved stouches the prisoner. The property of the prisoner in an agony of mind, tudicated by the prisoner.

> THE ILLINOIS TORNADO. The stories told f the freaks of the late tornado in Illinois

are quite as astonishing as the hurricane must have been to the frightened inhabitants. The Peoria Transcript tells the following. "At Kapps, two ladies were blown away, and have not since been heard from. They probably wore hoops. At Chenca, it demolished a house completely, and yet left a book ease that was in it, without a scratch or a broken pane of glass. It carried a large mirror sixty feet and laid it down unbroken. The next morning after the storm a man was seen to crawl from under a barn, who, after

"The most wonderful feat of all, however occured at Chenoa. A farm house was blown at two jumps, not less than three hunso easily that the plastering was not cracked, or the dishes knocked off the table, which was set for supper. A similar occurence took place at Gilman, where a kitchen was blown from the side of a house into a slough, informant left, the inmates were journeying back and forth on a raft to get the cooking

GEN. WASHINGTON. The following extract is from the diary of a chaplain in the army of the Revolution, communicated for the N. Y. Observer, by his grandson, Hon. J. T. Headley

July 4th .- I have seen the new general July 4th.—I have seen the new general appointed by Congress to command the armies of the colonies. I had heard much of his herossm in the wars with the Indians and French, but thought the selection an injudicious one. There were much older officers in New England, and if Mr. Adams had not made the nomination, I doubt whether the New England colonies would have been conent with it; but few are disposed to question his wisdom and patriotism. On seeing him his wisdom and patriotism. On seeing him I am not surprised at the choice. I expected to see an ardent heroic-looking man, but such a mingled sweetness, firmness and self-possi-ion, I never before saw in any man. The expression "born to command," is peculiarly expression "born to command," is applicable to him. Day before applicable to him. Day before yesterday when under the large elm tree in Cambridge. he drew his sword and formally took e mand of his army of 17,000 men, his l and bearing impressed every one, and I could not but feel that he was reserved for some great destiny. I have heard much of his religious character, and hence looked with a great deal of anxiety to his first order to the army, to see if there was anything than a formal recognition of the Supreme Being. To-day he issued it, and it was with a heart overflowing with gratitude to God that I read the followign passage in it. "The general most earnestly requires and expects the due observance of those articles of war established to be a stable of the control of the lished for the government of the army, which forbid profane cursing, swearing, and drunk-enness, and in like manner he requires and expects of all officers and soldiers not engaged actual duty, a punctual atte Divine service, to implore the blessings of heaven upon the means used for our safety and defence." Truly God is with us, and though the way be dark and dreary, I will believe he will carry us safely through at

be a "dimmercrat" from his official position —is the 'most charitableist politioner living indeed all other honest men are busy all the time," and of course can't attend, "But says the sapient Editor, "we always attend. "whenever or wherever they are held." Can did postmaster that Cain. Speaking of th democratic State Committee, the postmaster says he has all confidence that they will do what is for the best interest of "the party." while the "Republicans and sinners" are meet on the 29th of June in convention Montpelier. This defines unterrified democracie o unterrified democracie of Vermont : "the farmer, the mechanic, and indeed all other atitude, and ',Republicans and sinners' de not shake with them ; if such is the fact, (and we give Government authority for it), it doesn't require many lengths of fence to hold

Cars of the Rutland Courier-supposed t

the party that is neither "Lecompton nor anti-Lecompton."

The Free Press

BURLINGTON: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1858

THE BURIAL PLACE OF ALLEN. The discussion concerning the location of the Ethan Allen Monument basexcited much interest in other portions of our State and country, and our exchanges contain numerous allusions to the matter. These notices are for the most part condensed from the articles which have appeared in the Burlington papers, and will therefore hardly pay for copying. Three of them, however, which have come under our eye, contain original suggestions, and we copy them below.

A correspondent of the Brattleboro Phoenix who is, the Times states, the venerable and respected Hon, Wm. C. Bradley of Westminster, writes as follows:

" Can you learn whether the Burlingtonian "Can you learn whether the Burlingtonians have any person remaining who witnessed the barial of Gen. Allen?" He died in the winter and was brought home on a sled boat of hay, to his house, where it was ascertained that he had been dead for some time. I always supposed that he did not care for Christian buriat, and was interred upon his farm at Appletree Point."

Mr. Bradley's information or recollection is evidently at fault, concerning the partieular circumstances of Allen's death. Mr. .Witters' assertion that he was taken with a fit while returning home upon a load of hay, but that he did not die till the next day, is while the lateral and upper portion is full of angular protuberances, indicating strong propensities and firmness and resolution in execution. His eye is restless, and his demeanor doubtless correct, and is in accordance with to attend him at the time, which latter fact of itself would seem to show that Allen was not dead when brought home.

We may add a fact not heretofore men tioned in print, we believe, but which was occasionally alluded to by Allen's widow in onversation, during her lifetime, that Gen. Allen anticipated death in the manner in which it came to him, and that she kept a lan cet in constant readiness, which he had given her with directions to use it freely and fearlessly whenevertheattack might come.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a Mr. Samuel Drake of Cincinnati, which appeared in one of the papers of that city.

of that city.

"Upon reading it to my mether, she informed me that in the year 1818 she was in Montreal, and there acquainted with a daughter of Ethan Allen, (who was a nun in the convent of Ursalians, she thinks.) The convent, however, of which she was one of the sisters, was at that time, 1818, situated on Notre Dame street, Montreal.

She remembers distinctly of visiting her and inding her unwell, and upon inquiry was informed that she had just returned from Vermont with the remains of her father, and that her sickness arose from the excitement consequent upon so selemin an occasion. The name Miss Albes bases as nun has escaped my mother's memory, but if the committee appointed by the State of Vermont to superintend he removal of Allen's remains, would apply to Oliver Berthier, St. Navier Street, Montreal, (if he be living,) he could inform them, they being intimately acquainted.

aformation, " over the left," yet elicited, is the following from the Montpelier Freeman:

sidered. The soil five and a balf feet below the surface, at the grave, is a bard panwhich, in all probability, was not disturbed in the digging of the grave. Besides, Mr. Witters says he thinks there was nothing uncommon in the death of the grave. It other likely he would have remembered it, if the patriot had been interred in the perpen-

dienlar manner indicated. We see not why any quantity of such reiniscences of former rumors, unfounded at he start, and growing wider and wider from the truth in the lapse of time, should weaken at all the confidence of any one in the position estimony already adduced as to the place of Ethan Allen's burial. If those whose faith in history and tradition is so easily shaken, will just remember that it is altogether probable that his widow and children knew what they were about, when they caused a tablet to be creeted with the statement that "unler this stone" the corporeal part of the hero was placed; and that the evidence of Mrs. Foles, a neighbor of Allen's, who attended his funeral, and of Mr Hawley Witters, a living eye-witness of the interment; is clear, uncontradicted, and decisive upon the point of burial in Greenmount Cemetery, their doubts must fly to the winds. The question cannot be considered now, if it ever was, an

the statements made to us respecting it by U. H. Penniman, Esq., of Colchester, the half-brother of Fanny Allen, the daughter referred to in the Cincinnati story. He says the members of the family-he among the rest-were wont to visit her at the Nunnery, in Montreal, quite often, but from the day her entering it to her death, she never cam to Vermont, and never left the Nunnery at a -that she would not have been allowed to do so, by the rules of the Nunnery, if sh had wished to. The story of the removal of Ethan Allen's bones to Montreal, by her or by any body else, he pronounces absurdly false, in every particular. What more absurd story could have been invented, than that the bones of Ethan Allen were taken from their resting-place in Vermont-the dace where his strongest affections centredon the neighborhood where his surviving hildren and friends were still living,-to be suried in Montreal (of all the places in the world,) simply because one daughter had

immured herself in a convent there! Musical Convention. Our readers will otice that the third meeting of the Western Vermont Musical Association takes place at Brandon, commencing to-morrow and continuing three days. We are glad to learn that the Association is in a prosperous condition (it could not well be otherwise in the hands of its present managers) and we wish it an abundant measure of public appreciation and success in its endeavours to elevate the standard of musical tasts, and increase the musical culture of Western Vermont.

grounds in this place. The Course here has recently been graded to a dead level, the Behulany in Milron .- We learn from the corners rounded still more, and the track Times that in Milton on Friday night last raised somewhat on the outer edge at the the counting room of the store of S. Burgess turns so as to lessen the centrifugal force & Co. and the harness shop of P. Burdon were for both horse and driver, and the whole broken open, but nothing of value was stolen. rolled hard and put in perfect order under The carts of two German pedlers, under a the superintendence of J. B. Wheeler Esq. shed near by, were cut open and over \$500 Our Course is-what all courses are notworth of dry goods of various kinds taken full measure, and two inches over, and on

Perlic Disturbance .- The inhabitants of | The following account in the Charleston Courier of the boarding of the ship Clarenf the village were much disturbed on the 2d by a rowdyish gang who marched through don, is a good sample of the spread-eagle many streets in the dead of the night, beating style of telling a story, whether the main a heavy drum, rattling on pans, blowing facts of the case are as represented or not. horns and making other unseemly noises. KEY WEST; May 25. Captain Bartlett's account:
"My vessel was at anchor three miles from We do not know who were engaged in the

indecent employment, but from what we have "My vessel was at anchor three miles from
the port of Sagua, in the outer harbour, receiving cargo for New York. At about 10
o'clock on the morning of the 2d of May, the
steamer Buzzard hove in sight seaward, and
rapidly approached the harbour and cast
anchor half a cable's length from my ship.
Very soon after a boat in charge of a midshipman came alongside. Mounting the side
and approaching the captain on the quarter
deek the officer asked. "Are you the carlearned, we believe the party was made up some College students, some other residents of the Town, and some persons from out of Town. Such proceedings are very shameful, We learn, also, that three students were and approaching the captain, "Are you the cap-deck, the officer asked, "Are you the capletected, that night, in an endeavor to lower the College bell from the belfry-they having Receiving an affirmative answer, broken away part of the iron railing to fasays -- "I was sent on board by the comman der of Her Britannie Majesty's steamship Bus cilitate the attempt. Two were sent away from College by the Faculty, next morning to examine the papers of your ship. He was answered, "This is an American ship." It is deeply to be regretted that, from a low —I do not recognize your commander's au-thority to make any such request."

Midshipman—Don't you know that we have

a pass from our government to examine your vessel? and future remorse to themselves, by doing Capt. B .- I was not aware of any such authority having been given your Government; but show me the pass and I will show

ny papers, not before. Midshipanan--You will be made to show

Capt. B .- Not while I have charge of the ship.

The Midshipman now returned to the Buzzard. Soon after the Spanish national flag was hoisted on board the steamer. Fifteen minutes clapsed when a gun was fired and another boat left her side and headed for the

ship. The officer in command jumped on deck, and approached Capt. Bartlett, who had in the interval of the visits got out his armament—six dilapidated muskets and an unloaded Colt's revolver—in a pompous man-ner declared himself to be the Commander of their authority goes. That, it should be H. B. M. steamship Buzzard, and said rough-

ly "I want to see your papers?"

Capt. B. replied—I do not recognize your right to make any such demand. I do not know whether you are an English or Spanish man-of-war. You show the colors of both

has been characterized by promptness, good judgment, kindness, and efficiency.

Commander—I can set any color I choose, English, Spanish or American. Why did'nt you set your colors when you saw a man-of-

war approaching?
Capt. B.—I did not know whether you was a man-of-war or not. I should judge you A citizen asks of us whether the civil authority and officers in the town consider themselves exempt from all responsibility to

as occurred night before last. We do not know what answer they would make to such an inquiry, but we look upon it as a neglect of duty when they let noise and disorder prevail in the streets. It wishes a prize and carry her to New York.

carry her to New York.

Capt. Bartlett.—That would suit me exactly. I have been in Cuba four months the streets of this town to be the scene of such | looking for freight and have "taken up" at a low figure. A voyage to New York, under such circumstances, would put money into my pocket and that of my owners. The Commander left in high dudgeon, and

went back to the Buzzard. Great confusion med to prevail on board; the drums were at calling the men to quarters. Bolwacks beat calling the men to quarters. Bolwarks were removed—guns brought to bear upon the ships, the wheel-houses lowered into the water, and the cutters brought to the gang-

Into them poured a stream of lieutenants, midshipmen, marines and sailors—every man armed with a musket, a cutlass and a brace when the wind took him again and hurried him with violence against the side of the barn, under which he crawled and spent the side of the depth of 12 feet, they will fish where Ethan Allen's remains all the side of the depth of 12 feet, they will fish where Ethan Allen's and see that an end was not to it. Now we have that an end was not to it.

> colors. His armament had been got in readiness, and up went the stars and stripes. (The flag had been lying upon the deck during the former visit.) An officer from each toat then came on board. The captain was asked if he was ready to show his papers? "There is my flag," says Capt. B., I refuse to show my papers under any con-ition whatever. Your flag, they said, has been hoisted too late. We have orders dition whatever. "has been hoisted too late. We have orders from our commander to take charge of the them of rest which they need and have a ship, and we shall proceed to execute the right to enjoy. The knowledge that it is a order." The commander himself now came order." The commander himself now came off in another boat, the crew of which were armed like the rest. He made the same de-mand and received the same reply. Capt. Bartlett, furthermore, said : "I am in a Spar ish port, under Spanish protection, and have a Spanish Custom Houseofficer at this moment on board my ship." "This will avail you nothing," says the British Captain. "I shall now take the ship." He then directed an officer to order the guard on board. As their heads appeard above the rail, Capt. Bartlett drew his unloaded Colt, and declared he ould blow the brains out of the first man

> tables will take energetic measures to arrest who came on deck.
>
> Things now looking belligerent, the lionthem. In so doing they will certainly find themselves seconded by the good judgment and countenance of the great body of the hearted commander countermanded his order and said, "I will hauf the steamer alongside." Captain Bartlett said, "if you come along side I shall give up my ship with the great est pleasure." The commander, now at a pleasure." The commander, now at a swint to do, held a consultation with his there were many in town at the time spoken officers, one of whom remarked that he thought there was force enough already to then; for such a judgment would do us take the ship without the steamer's assistance. The commander asked Capt. B. if he had any great injustice. The general sentiment of our people is eminently in favor of good order, objections to give his name. "Yes, I have great objections." "Who are your owners?" "That question I shall not answer." "Who and not only so, the place is eminently an great objections. Who are your. That question I shall not answer. orderly one, and it has long been so, as we are you consignees!" "That is none of your business." Similar questions were asked in it. We think it would not be easy to satisfaction, when, thinking that the name another of the size which merits higher was about played out, he approached the commander and bluntly told him that he did praise in this respect. Yet from many changes in the population and a consequent not know his duty. "I don't, hey?" you don't, or you would never have come or less general intimacy with each other, that board an American vessel at anchor, receiving cargo in a foreign port, and demand to sentiment has been of late less out-spoken, probably, than it used to be, and than, we

her papers."
He then remarked, is there an American Consul ashore? at the same time asking the Custom House officer the name of the port.— Capt. B. answered, "There is not." Is there a Commercial Agent?" There is a person who acts in that capacity, but I have DENTH FROM CHLOROFORM .- Mr. E. B. Jones, clerk of the Boston and Worcester R.R. while out with a party sailing in Boston never seen his commission. ** Has he your papers ?** ** That is none of your business. ** * Well, ** says one of the officers, ** this is the Harbor, last week, grew seasick and took about an ounce of chloroform mixed with namest customer we have ever fallen in with."
The Commander of the Buzzard says to the water, having heard that it was a cure for sensickness. A sort time afterwards he was first mate of the ship. "Lower down your steps, so that the officers can get into the boats. Capt. B. reminded him that he was master found in the cabin in convulsions, and various remedies were applied for an hour or more Capt. B. reminded him that he was master of the ship, and says, "Do you order me to lower the ladder or do you not me?" He replied in a hamiliating tone, "Will you lower it if you please, sir?" "Yes with the but he never spoke or recovered consciousgreatest pleasure." Then the Commander of the Buzzard and his officers went down the Then the Commander FISHERMAN'S LUCK .- The Phoenix insinu ates that a party of gentlemen who went out ladder and into their boats, and returned somewhat crest-fallen to their ship. fishing in Stratton recently, after camping out

five days and nights, had caught four fishes MIDDLEBURY NEWS. - The Republicans and shot one hedgehog. Rather poor, that, of Addison County have called their but it might have been worse, -suppose they County Convention, at Middlebury, on had caught four hedgehogs and shot one fi sh the 9th instant.-The Middlebury Light Guards, Capt. Hayward, made their first THE TROTTING COURSE .- The Vergenner appearance in public on Tuesday, in that place.—Mr. S. Holton, Jr., has secured let-Citizen speaks of the trotting course in that city, as undoubtedly the best one in the ters patent for a self-registering metallic State. That is as much as saying that the thermometer, which the Rergister (from editor has not seen our Course on the Fair which we obtain these items,) considers cone of the inventions of the age and a blessing to the world."

> DEATH FROM CARELESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS .-Mr. Nicholas Ten Broeck, residing near Hudson, was accidentally shot by his nephew on Friday last, and died on Saturday. nephew. Samuel Heermance, thoughtlessly discharged a loaded pistol at the hog-pen,

XXXVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 1. SENATE.—Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Executive to employ force to protect the right of our citizens from outrages by foreign nations, having especial reference to Central and South America. This is the bill recent-ly introduced by Mr. Douglas, slightly al-

Messrs. Gwin and Houston argued the in-

disapprobation of the measure. He was un-willing to involve the country in a war with all the nations of America south of our own. all the nations of America south of our own.

Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, introduced an
amendment authorizing the President, in
certain cases, to suspend the neutrality laws.

Mr. Seward, of N.Y., moved an amendment
to the miscellaneous Civil Appropriation bill,
that the public lands in Kausas shall not be
offered at public sale until the expiration of

one year from the 1st of November next, which was lost by the following vote: Yeas-Messrs, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Dixon, Durkee, Fessenden, Foster, Hamlin, Harlan, Kennedy, Rice, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benjamin, Bigler, Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benjamin, Crittenden, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitch, Fitchtrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hayne, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., Johnson of Tenn., Jones. Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Schastian, Slidell, Thompson of N.J., Toombs.

Wright, Yulce-33. Mr. Seward of N. Y., made a powerful appeal for the Western interests, the question being on Mr. Chandier's proposition to pro-vide \$54,000 for the improvement the St.

It was lost by a tie vote of 20 to 20 It was lost by a tie vote of 20 to 20; whereupon Mr. Pugh moved an amendment, which was virtually to engraft the whole River and Harbor bill as an additional section to this bill, and asking appropriations for the harbors of Chicago, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, St. Joseph, Munro, St. Clair Flats, Cleveland, Huron, Grand River, Ashtabula, Lunemburg, Buffalo, Genesec, Lodus Bay, Oswego, Burlington, and a few others, amounting to over \$150,000; also \$119,000 for a Red River raft. for a Red River raft.

Mr. Jones moved an additional \$50,000 for the Des Moines and Rock River Rapids, which was lost by 30 against 17.

which was lost by 30 against 17.

Mr. Pugh's amendment was then voted on, and rejected, by 26 against 23.

Mr Pugh next moved to strike out all the appropriations for life-boats and life-saving stations on the Atlantic coast, with the view, he said, of ascertaining whether the North-western States are to have justice, or whether

they were mere conquered provinces.

Mr Seward decired he could not support any such proposal, and the Senate voted it down by 31 against 17.

Mr. Polk moved to reduce the appropri-

tion for the Coast Survey from \$250,000 to \$150,000. Messrs. Fessender, Hunter, Pearce, Seward Messrs. Fessender, Hunter, Pearce, Seward
Hayne and Mallory carnestly defended the
necessity of the coast survey, and the able
manner in which it has been accomplished,
while Mr Turnbull opposed it with all his
might, butvainly, for the amendment was
lost by 28 against 11.

Mr. Johnson of Tenn. moved to strike out

the million appropriation for the Washing-ton Aqueduct, and Mr. Pugh to reduce the appropriation to \$400,000.

Both proposals were lost and the Sentate

The House then proceeded to the consider ation of the Fort Snelling Report.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont spoke of the great wrong done in the sale of the reservation. A frank and honorable man placed in the posi-tion of the Secretary of War, when he found the appointment of agents or superintend, ents, would frankly have admitted the fact-and correct it; but, instead of that, there was not only a remarkably persistent and studied eftort to justily, but an attempt to persuade us hat he was right in relation to the deliberate concealment of the preliminaries preced-ing the sale. No corpse in the Catacombs action. No one could worm out of the Se-cretary what was going on. Mr. Morrill re-viewed the testimony, condenning the combi-nation, arguing that the property was sold for less than its value, and insisting that the

House should place its seal of disapprobation on the whole manner in which the sale was effected.
Mr. Faulkner of Virginia expressed his condemnation of the tone, temper, and spirit of the report of the majority of the Commit-tee, the ability of which was displayed in presenting this transaction to the country in a light wholly different from what the tootimony warranted. As a report, he had no hesitation in saying it was more characterized by partisan feelings than any document hereby partisan feelings than any document acc-tofore made to Congress. The speech of the gentleman from Vermont (Morrill) was marked by the same partisan spirit. The document was loose and inaccurate in its statements and evidence. The Committee omitted to do justice to the Secretary of War in the only virtual and moral point. They were required to ascertain whether there was any corruption in the high places of the govern-ment, and, if so, to bring the offender to pun-ishment. There was not a word or syllable in the testimony injuriously affecting the official character and purity of the Secretary of War, and this fact should have been cheerfully announced to the House.

He showed that the Fort Snelling reserva

tion was useless for military purposes to the government. The Legislative assembly and Constitutional Convention of Minnesota peti-tioned the government to sell it. The land commanded a higher price than any since the commencement of the government, except a little spot within the corporate limits of Chicago.
Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, had com

to the conclusion to support the condemna tory resolutions of the committee. The sale of Fort Snelling for the price to certain per-sons, and at the time, was the consummation of a scheme laid in the past administration, and carried out in the present under the eyes of the Secretary of War, in such a manner that blindness to it was a grievous official fraud. He did not care what the property brought. The House had to do with the secret sale and with the special favorites who take rich slices of the public domain to their

hearts' content, at any price.

Mr. Bishop of Conn., said the movement was set on toot for the purpose of gratifying the spirit of political dishonesty, which seeks to establish its own purity and perfection by heaping disgrace on those entitled to confi-dence and respect. The whole report bears unmistakable evidence of a deep laid party scheme against one of the chief officers of the government, whom he believed as honest man as was ever honored with the position of Secretary of War. The Secretary was bound to dispose of Fort Snelling, it being no longer Mr. Grow, of Penn., said the Secretary had no authority to sell any military reserva-tion, unless he had properly ascertained it to be useless for defensive purposes, otherwise

be useless for defensive purposes, otherwise he was subject to impeachment. He had violated the laws of Congress, and trampled down the rights of citizens, under the sanction of the President.

Mr. Cavaunagh, of Min., defended the sale of Fort Snelling, which the Republicans made use of as a cat's paw to pluck their political chestnuts out of the ashes.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohjo, said there were the law of the sales.

chestnuts out of the ashes.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, said there were a
characteristics of a bona fide sale, but the were those of fraud and stealing.

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, defended Dr.

Graham, one of his constituents, from gros

dence to show collusion between him and the Secretary.
The debate was further continued, when

the House adjourned THE REVOLUTION IN NEW

ORLEANS. A popular crevasse has broken been in New Orleans. A large, and, if the telegraphic accounts are reliable, respectable portion of the citizens, have forcibly taken the control of the city into their hands. portance of immediate action, so as to obtain the concurrence of the House ere the adjourn-tance yielded; the Mayor resigned his authority into the hands of the Vigilance Comfollowing proclamation, issued by the Com- use all wise and prudent means for the over-

> After years of disorder, outrage and unebecked assignations, the people, mustbe and unwilling either to how down in unresisting submission to a set of findinan, or to abandon the city in which their business, their assist sympathies and their affections cluster, have at length risen in their might—have quietly taken possession of the Arsenal and the buildings in Jackson Square, and have established there the head quarters of the Virilance Committee, believed each to the other to church, and for the remail of the section on have established there the head quarters of the Vigiliance Committee, pledged each to the other to maintain the rights inviolable of every praceful and law abiding citizen, restore public order, abate crime, and expel or punish, as they may determine, such notorious robbers and assessins as the arm of the law, either from the infidelity of its public servants, or the intellicing of the laws themselves has left unwhipped of justice.
>
> For the present, the ordinary machinery of police justice is suspended; the Mayor and the Recorders, as we understand, yielding up the power, which confesses their inability to exercise it for the preservation of the public peace and the security of property.
>
> The Vigilance Committee will therefore previsionally act in their stead, and administer to each and every malefactor the punishment due to his crimes, without prejudice or political bias.
>
> All citizens who have sympathy with this move ment, and who think the 1; —1 accord when New Orleans should be governed like all other well

ment, and who think the it has been when New Orleans should be governed like all other well ordered and civilized communities, will report themselves, without delay, at the principal office, where the character of this movement will be explained, and the determination of the people move fully made known. All has been done notedlessly thus far. All will continue notedlessly, dispassionately and justly; but the rullians who have dyed our streets with the gore of unoffending citizons, and spread terror among the peacentle orderity and well disposed, must leave or porish. So the people have determined. Verypait was Dec.

The substance of the various distances are

The substance of the various dispatches up to 10 o'clock Thursday evening is as follows: At 10 o'clock on Thursday the mayor and coun-At 10 crocks on Inurestry the mayor and conscil went to the head quarters of the committee to read the riot act. Two companies of militia were at that time employed in making cartridges.

The committee have established as a signal the firing of three guns at the sound of which all its supporters are invited to repair to the arsemal pre-

supporters are invited to repair to the arsemil prepared to resist attacks.

The vigitance committee had torn up the streets and erected cotton bales for barricades. Thursday evening. The city forces are an armed rabble, having no organization or a head. The mayor issued an order, in the afternoon, to take the arms belonging to the city wherever they could be formed acting on which order the rabble brake open and seized some weapons in Kittridge's store. If was expected that the vigitance committee would solic the city half on Friday. The stores in the city cloted their doors in the afternoon.

The vividance committee.

The vigitance committees are supported by the especiable citizens.

At 10 o'clock Friday evening a fight was seen expected. There was at that time an immensional thereing around the head quarters of the vigilance.

The tone of the dispatches indicates the ympathy of their authors with the revoluent, sustain the city autority.

THE WHEELER AND AVILSON

SEWING MACHINE. The N. Y. Evening Post condenses a brief ketch of the progress of sawing machine in

is not liable to get out of order, and may be speedily managed by a child. At the skir factory of Douglas & Co., in Broadway, we saw one hundred and seventy of these instru-ments in use in the same room, under the the control of girls of various ages, and apparently of various degrees of intelligence and

the rapidity with which they turn off work, and in the amount of disagreeable toil and drudgery which they save the housewife. As to the quantity of work, the difference is between forty or fifty stitches a minute, to five hundred; and as to the quality, that of the machine we think decidedly preferable. Some things, it is true, the machine will not do: it will not make button-holes, nor saw on buttons—those last triumphs of industry, re-served, doubtless, as a crowning glory to the millennial achievements, but it does so much else, and is so indispensable, now, to domestic comfort, that (so a lady suggests) no husband. leaves any cherished home without one. We cleared our conscience on that point

duty, not long ago, by furnishing our " cherished home" with a WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine. The relief which it has brought into our domestic circle, can be real ged only by those who have had a like experience. No family, able to own one, should be without one. To those who gain a livelihood by sewing, that machine is invaluable Many a scamstress has been able to pay for machine with a few months' sewing, at fair wages. The machine, with good usage, will last a life-time. See our advertisement in another column, for more particulars.

CONSISTENCY OF SENATOR CLAY.

Senator Clay, of Alabama, distinguished imself for the pertinacity with which he arged his bill for destroying the Fishery Bounties. These small bounties have been given from the early years of the Governmentthe Fisheries having always been considered to be of great National importance. But Mr. Clay insisted that they were a mere local coneern, & aid should not be given from the National treasury; and the Democratic Senators went with him for the repeal. If any other proof were wanting that he was actuated by mere sectional spite, his late conduct shows it. He has introduced a bill for the improvement of the Dismal Swamp Canal, a work which is intended for the benefit of a very small portion of the States of Virginia and

MURDER IN RIPTON .- Much exciteme prevails in Ripton and vicinity, on account of the supposed murder of Jonathan R. Furnell, a well known and respected farmer in that town. His blackened and charred remains were found on Tuesday, some distance from his house on a piece of fallow ground which he had been burning over. A post mortem examination revealed two or three frightful stabs in his side, breast and neck, and three ribs and his collar bone broken.

Religious Intelligence.

NUMBER FIFTY

The General Convention of Congregation d Ministers and Churches in Vermont, will neet at St. Johnsbury, at the South Church.

on Tuesday, June 15, at 10 o'clock A. M. Edward P. Stone was recommended by the Montpelier Association at their last meeting as Salbath School Missionary to be employed under the direction of the Vt. Domestic Miss

dlebary, strong resolutions on slavery were mittee, who appointed a special police of a passed, the more important ones stating that thousand men, and the city at last accounts the conference considers slavery " a vast morwas comparatively quiet. The cause of the all evil exemed by no circumstance," and that outbreak and its object are set forth in the lit is the bounden duty of the conference of to throw of this evil and establish for its entire severance from the Methodist Episcoval church, and for the repeal of the section on slavery.

the principal societies for the past year, as sompared with the previous year. All the societies, except two. (the Presbyterian and American Boards, have their centre of operations in New York :

1850-7, 1857-8; \$420,585 \$383,153 Am. Board of Com.for Foreign Missions (2 months) Am. Home Missionary Society, 178,060 175,971 Prosb. Board Foreign Missions, 205,768 222,977 M. E. Tract Society. 5,679 Am. Bantist Home Mission Soc., 41,507 52,003 Am. and For. Baptist Bible Soc., 45,000 40,125 New York Bible Society, Am. and For. Christian Union, Am. Epis, Church, Dom. Missions, 56,025 55,929 Am. Enls, Church, For. Missions, 60,569 77,228 Scamen's Friend Society, 23,812 25,236 Am. Anti-Slavery Society. 38,162 35,967 N. V. State Colonization Society, 35,913 57,624

Total, \$2,037,218 2,010,074 This shows a slight increase in spite of the

nancial troubles of the country Attention has been somewhat drawn off from the Great Awakening, in the cities, by the anniversary meetings, but the work has been going steadily on. In New York, it has been resolved to keep the Falton street meeting open indefinitely. The daily prayer meeting at the Pilgrim Church, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M., is crowded, and the feeling in these meetings is intense.

[Correspondence of the Boston Traveller,] THE LATE ELECTION IN KANSAS. LAWRENCE, MAY 21.

There being good reason to doubt whether we can ever be admitted under the Leavenadjourned.

House. Mr. Glancy Jones of Pensylvania asked leave to introduce a joint resolution providing that the next session of Congress commence on the second Monday in November but objections were made. tion to it, on account of the negro clause— the homestead clause—free schools and the like, towards which their prejudice seems

o have no limits.

In this (Lawrence) precinct the whole number of votes cast was 608—for Leaven-worth Constitution, 520; against it, 70; for H. J. Adams for Governor 536, and other State officers nearly as many. This was the "We refer to the Wheeler & Wilson as the one which we have most closely examined, and which seems to be in most favor with the ladies. It strikes us as arrainost perfect instrument, which performs equally as well in almost all kinds of fabries, and in almost every manner. It gath rs, seams, quilts, fells, hems and does quite everything that human fingers can do with a needle, while it is not liable to get out of order, and may be specially be remembered that this is the burg of Minns-ola, and there is any amount of rankling there towards the Constitutional Convention, because they removed their sitting to Leaven-worth, and left their oak hall, prairie castles, a solitary owldom. In Topeka there was nearly 300 majority in tayor of the Constitution. In Palmyra there was a small majority and Bloomington and Prairie City. In Wyandotte, Lecompton and many of the inland towns, there were no polls opened, as the inhabitants are "of little faith." The whole vote for the Constitution in the Terri

This must not be construed as indicative of the vote Lecompton will receive. There will be one last, grand rally, to wipe out that infamous thing whenever the opportunity comes.

Firs.-The dwelling of H. H. Mitchell Williston, was burned on Wednesday. He

The house and barns of Jonathan Babcock of Stratton were burned May 29. Insured

BEAR HUNT .- A grand bear hunt is to some off at Chittenden, on the 8th. The citizens of Rutland County cannot stand Bruin's penchant for mutton any longer.

The attempt to pass off the Kansus maranders, known as Montgomery's banditti, for Free State men, turns out, as we supposed, to be an invention of the enemy. The St. Louis Republican's correspondent (pro-Slavery) concedes that they are not to be identified with either side. The rumor that a number of them had been killed will not occasion any general regret-unless for the reason that it wants confirmation.-Concor-

The latest news from Ossawattomic states that that place was threatened by 300 Mis-sourians, and that messengers had been dis-patched to Lawrence for arms.

It appears from correspondence emanating from the head quarters of the Kansas militia. and published in the Lawrence Republican and published in the Lawrence, were de that Caps. Montgomery and Payne, were de

February.

The Ossawattomic Herald confirms the accounts of the murders in Lynn county on the 18th. It was ramored that Brockett's party were besieged in Fort Scott, by the Free State men, who are waiting reinforcements to take

the place by storm.

The Democrat has information from a gentleman just from Kausus that the Deputy United States Marshal was sent in pursuit of Capt. Montgomery, and was taken p by the latter on Thursday night last after some conference he was released. The Marshal states that Capt. Montgomery in formed him that the recent outrages were all committed by Capt. Hamilton, who is the head of the remnant of the party formerly commanded by Major Bufford. It was re-ported that Hamilton had left the Territory, and was en route too Georgia.

Accident.-A son of Henry Pratt of Bratdeboro, while trying to climb to the top of a oach, on Thursday, was thrown off and his nan name! Bently is suspected of the skull fractured. It is thought he will re-